

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 327.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

ARE GREATLY INJURED, ESPECIALLY IN A TRYING CLIMATE LIKE THAT OF HONGKONG, by allowing them to drop out of Tune; the great Tension caused by tightening up the strings again being exceedingly trying.

A Good Instrument will probably last Twice as long in Hongkong, if kept constantly in Tune.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having a thoroughly competent Tuner from BROADWOOD & SONS, keep Pianos in Tune and REPAIR at a MODERATE CHARGE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,558-27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000-00.

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000-00.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553-95.

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553-95.

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

THE LONDON AND SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS.)

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 to 1880, the LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong up to the 15th February instant, inclusive, and by their AGENTS at Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Higo, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, and Manila up to the 22nd February, inclusive.

For full information respecting the prospectus, Shares, &c. of the above Company, apply to

DENNY'S & MOSSOP,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1883. [114]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS in Blue Buildings, Wanchai, (opposite the Long Pier) lately occupied by Mr. H. JOYCE.

Apply to

H. H. Care of Messrs. SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1883. [103]

TO LET.

N^o. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
No. 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [17]

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS,
PICKS.

AXES. HATCHETS.

ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.

PATENT BIT-BRACES.

AUGER-BITS.

DRILLS.

GIMBLETS.

SQUARES.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.

Mrs. POTT'S PATENT SADRONS.

COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.

ANVILS.

VICES.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.

GLASS CUTTERS.

SCROLL SAWS.

FAMILY GRINDSTONES.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWES.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES.

SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS.

CHISELS.

HAMMERS.

PINCERS.

NIPPERS.

DIVIDERS.

RULES.

METAL SCISSORS.

METAL SAWS.

TUBE EXPANDERS.

OIL-FEEDERS.

OIL-CANS.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.

WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS.

DISTRESS SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.

FOGHORNS.

SIGNAL LAMPS.

LIFE BUOYS.

LIFE BELTS.

BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

I S G U A R A N T E E D.

Consumers are invited to try those carefully Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

JEWELLERS

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND BOOKS

No. 44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [43]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

PUBLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HAVING long felt the need of a PUBLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY in Hongkong, I have determined, should a sufficient number Volunteer to Subscribe to it, to form a Library on the same basis as Circulating Libraries are formed in England; and from my Experience in such matters in England, I feel certain that I can form and conduct a Library satisfactorily to all. My Experience in the East Teaches me that the principal demand would be for LIGHT LITERATURE, and the Ordinary 3-Volume English Novels would therefore preponderate, at the same time Works of any interest on Science, Biography and Travel would find their place on the Library Shelves.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WOULD BE \$15 PER ANNUM FOR A SINGLE SET OF BOOKS.

Willing Subscribers will kindly send in their Names as early as possible in order that some estimate might be formed of the probable success of the Scheme.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.
ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....	@ 15c. PER YARD USUAL PRICE	25c.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....	@ 15c. do. do.	25c.
POMPADOUR DELAINES Do.....	@ 20c. do. do.	65c.
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....	@ 20c. do. do.	30c.
CHECKED MOHAIRS Do.....	@ 30c. do. do.	45c.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....	@ 50c. do. do.	75c.
FANCY VELVETEENS.....	@ 35c. do. do.	50c.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do. \$2.50.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do. \$2.50.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do. \$2.50.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [659]

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS THE FOLLOWING

NEW ARTICLES:—

Electric Repeater Call Bells. Parisian Coffee Making Machines of New Style. Morocco, Russia Leather and Polished Steel Cigarette Cases. Parisian Vases of Majolica and Fine China Ware in elegant designs. Olive, Walnut and Ebony Wood Photo Frames of Assorted designs. Small Fire Proof Cash Boxes in Shape of a Safe. Assorted designs and Sceneries. Unframed Photographs and Chromo Lithographs of Assorted designs and Sceneries. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases of Morocco and Russia Leather with small Ivory Memo Slate. Fancy Embossed Initial Note Paper and Envelopes, any initial can be had. Fancy Japanese Stationery for Wedding and other Invitations. Endorsement Boxes and Endorsing Blue, Black and Red Inks. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, Masks and Dominoes. Clothes, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Assorted Patterns. Ebony Handle Sliding Aluminium Gold Penholders. Hendries', Gosnell's, &c., Perfumery, Soap, &c. Havana Cigars of Assorted Brands.

Il Fior del Mondo Cigarettes, Kaisar-i-Hind Cigarettes, Duchess Cigarettes, Empress Cigarettes, Princess Cigarettes. All made of pure and choicest Turkish Tobacco.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES OF BEST MAKE.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER. [28]

Hongkong, 24th January, 1883.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE VARIETY

OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH TWEEDS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S SUITINGS

COMPRISING CASHMERE AND ANGOLA NOVELTIES

ALL OF WHICH ARE SHOWN READY FOR MAKING UP.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS (Christie's) the latest shapes.

WHITE AND COLOURED SHIRTS.

LINEN COLLARS AND FANCY SCARVES.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSE in great variety.

UNDERSHIRTS in Balbriggan, Merino, Cashmere and Lambwool.

GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES 2 BUTTONS.

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS IN CASHMERE, FANCY WOOL AND OTHER TEXTURES.

BROCADED CAZUDES AND GRENADINES.

CASHMERE EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.

BRAIDED JACKETS, CLOTH MANTLES.

RICH BROCADED SILKS.

COLOURED BROCADED SILKS AND MOIRÉS.

LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SASHES, LACE FISHUS, COLLARS, &c.

LADIES' KID GLOVES 2, 4, 6, 8, AND 12 BUTTONS.

FANCY JET GOODS in endless variety.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

HABERDASHERY, UMBRELLAS, AND SUNSHADES.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

ROSE & CO.,
31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD—HONGKONG. [379]

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1883.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$23 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY.

1 SILK-LINED RACING SADDLE.

RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be sold at a BARGAIN.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [12]

For Sale.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX.

CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

THE CHAIRMAN.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [54]

Notices of Firms.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ALEXANDER ROSS assumes charge of the AGENCY of the above Company here from this Date.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1883. [135]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS OF GENERAL PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will henceforth be carried on under the style of firm of

GUEDES & Co.

Mr. F. D. GUEDES being the only PARTNER in the FIRM.

DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [105]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day PURCHASED the GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of W. P. MOORE'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON, Hongkong Hotel. I trust to meet the same Patronage so Liberally Bestowed upon my Predecessor.

J. P. MARMANDE.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883.

IN reference to the above the Undersigned having disposed of his BUSINESS, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the Liberal support he has received during the time he has been in Business.

W. P. MOORE.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [92]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL
SELECTED STOCK OF
FANCY CHRISTMAS
GOODS,COMPRISING—
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIKS, AND LUBIN'S
PERFUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,AND
PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of questions affecting the public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

THE truth of the aphorism that it is the mark of a great mind to be firm in matters of real weight and importance, and of weak ones to be inflexible in little things, was never more clearly demonstrated than by Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE, Coroner of Hongkong, in conducting the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the late Captain EDWARD LEE of the steamship *Yungtze*. The most noteworthy feature in the whole of this prolonged inquiry was the utter helplessness of the Coroner to maintain the dignity of his office, and his conspicuous incompetency to grapple satisfactorily with the various questions raised by Mr. J. J. FRANCIS and the medical witnesses. Hongkong has had some considerable experience in judicial and legal absurdities; but it is questionable if the sacred shrine of justice has ever previously been so scandalously outraged and burlesqued as in this instance. And for this it would be hardly fair to throw all the blame on His Worship the Coroner. Pitchforked by—let us say, fortuitous circumstances into a position for which he had no special training or apparent aptitude, it is perhaps creditable to Mr. WOODHOUSE that his bungling and blundering have hitherto accomplished comparatively little damage. But neither can it be overlooked that the Secretary of State committed a very grave error of judgment in appointing to the important office of Coroner—an office which in all cases ought to be filled by a medical expert or a practised lawyer—a gentleman whose special qualifications were absolutely nil, and whose claims to such a position were, to say the least, of such a hazy description as to engender a suspicion that other influences besides the requirements of the public service had been at work with Earl KIMBERLEY in making the appointment.

It would serve no useful end to wade through the mass of conflicting scientific evidence given by the medical gentlemen at this most extraordinary of Coroners' Inquests; as under all the circumstances it is a moot point whether the actual facts attending the death of Captain LEE formed a sufficient basis to justify the Coroner in ordering an official inquiry at all, and as such evidence threw not a single ray of light on what was supposed to be a mystery. It appears that to Mr. WOODHOUSE's resolution in the first place, and the somewhat sensational manner in which the matter

was brought before the public, must be attributed the exceedingly unpleasant odour which pervaded the inquiry from beginning to end. It seems a great pity that His Worship the Coroner, on receipt of the medical report on which, it is presumed, he acted in sanctioning the interment of the body, did not definitely decide on a course dictated by his idea of his duties and responsibilities. Men, especially officers holding important public positions, must be decided on what they will not do, so as to be able to act with vigour and decision in what they ought to do. This is a doctrine apparently beyond the ken of the worthy Coroner. Mr. WOODHOUSE authorised the burial of the body of Captain LEE, and then, upon grounds which really must be honestly viewed with very grave suspicion, ordered its disinterment, considering that the suspicions of foul play were sufficiently strong to justify his stultifying himself, and inaugurating an official inquiry of a most disagreeable nature. We all know that duty, however disagreeable and offensive, must be done, and there can be no doubt whatever that Mr. WOODHOUSE was perfectly honest and sincere in the course he pursued, believing, from certain information which had been supplied to him, that the unfortunate Captain of the *Yungtze* had died from inhaling nitrite of amyl—in fact, had been poisoned. Frankly admitting the Coroner's honesty of purpose, we must as frankly state that we consider he displayed a pitiable inconsistency and a deplorable lack of common sense and discretion.

Conducted as it was, the Coroner's Inquiry into the death of Captain LEE was nothing more nor less than an informal trial of Dr. FISHER, on a charge of having killed the deceased by rashly administering the deadly poison, nitrite of amyl. No amount of sophistry, play of words, or beating about the bush can alter the actual fact. Had Mr. WOODHOUSE not believed, that good grounds existed that nitrite of amyl killed Captain LEE, no inquiry would have been held. In the public interest, it would have been much better had Mr. WOODHOUSE complied with the request of Mr. FRANCIS, who represented Dr. FISHER's cause with a bull-dog pertinacity rare amongst modern barristers, and frankly stated in detail the actual facts which had justified his official action. By this concession a deal of the acrimonious discussion which characterised the proceedings throughout the long drawn-out inquiry would have been avoided, a lot of precious time saved to the jury and others interested, and Hongkong justice would not have been made a laughingstock for the whole world.

What was the result of this sensational pseudo-judicial inquiry which lasted for nearly a month? Why, less than nothing. After all the sapiently and accumulated medical experience and scientific research of Drs. CLOUTH, MARQUES, and WHERRY, aided by the opinions, hints, and suggestions of a whole host of witnesses, the cause of Captain LEE's death is just as much a mystery now as it was supposed to be when an official inquiry was deemed necessary. The medical gentlemen were utterly at a loss to define the actual cause of death. The definition suggested by the Coroner, and embodied by the jury in their verdict, is ludicrous beyond all description. The only thing certain—and that was apparent almost from the beginning—is that nitrite of amyl had absolutely nothing to do with the immediate cause of death. And we contend that when this became apparent—the inquiry having been instituted on information tending to incriminate Dr. FISHER for having indirectly caused Captain LEE's death by prescribing nitrite of amyl—it was the duty of the Coroner to have immediately closed what from that moment became altogether unnecessary and uncalled for proceedings, which could only prove offensive to all concerned.

There is a victim in all judicial cases, and the victim in this instance was most certainly Dr. FISHER. This gentleman, on the strength of the Coroner's extraordinary and inconsistent procedure, obtained a temporary notoriety throughout the Colony the reverse of flattering to his self-esteem, and anything but creditable to his professional skill. And yet when dark hints of foul play, ignorance, and the many other scandalous suggestions of irrepressible gossip were flying around, Dr. FISHER had many friends and supporters, who believed and trusted in his well won reputation, and desisted with an openly stated to be the outcome of professional jealousy. In the end Dr. FISHER came triumphantly out of a trying ordeal, but at what cost! We have some slight knowledge of lawyers' fees, and we should estimate that Dr. FISHER must be out of pocket between two and three thousand dollars. As we are unable to see that there were the slightest grounds for the inquiry at all, the trouble and expense Dr. FISHER was unnecessarily put to must be debited against the eccentric vagaries of Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE. The only return

Dr. FISHER received for his hours of anxiety and heavy expenditure was what must be considered the most remarkable verdict on record. After an inquiry lasting several weeks, a Hongkong Coroner and jury came to the decision that "death resulted from cessation of the heart's action," which means in plain English that the man died, a fact which was surely plain enough without any judicial inquiry.

We could scarcely omit, in dealing with this *cause célèbre*, some slight reference to the somewhat strange attitude assumed towards the Coroner by Mr. J. J. FRANCIS. The learned barrister certainly placed himself in a position where we should have been justified in handling him rather roughly. However, as Mr. FRANCIS was fighting in what he believed to be a just cause, we will show him more consideration and magnanimity than he displayed when the Editor of this journal stood before a public tribunal fighting in what he also considered a good cause against the arch-impostor BANDMANN. On a certain memorable occasion at the last act of that gross miscarriage of justice, the learned barrister was good enough, in his customary forty-toh sledge-hammer style, to insinuate that the only excuse which the Editor of the *Telegraph* could offer for omitting to publish in the report of the trial FRANCIS's eloquence and BANDMANN's lies, was gross ignorance of his business. The Arabs have a proverb which says that curses are like young chickens, and always come home to roost. The only excuse which Mr. J. J. FRANCIS could offer the Coroner for his unwarrantable proceedings at the late inquiry, was an abject confession that he (the learned barrister) erred in ignorance.

TELEGRAMS.

RELEASE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

LONDON, February 10th.

The indictment against Prince Napoleon has been quashed and he has been released.

MR. GLADSTONE REMAINS AT CANNES.

Mr. Gladstone remains at Cannes, and was not present at the opening of Parliament.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE KHEDIVE.

The Privy Council of the Khedive has adopted thirty-four clauses of the charter embodying Lord Dufferin's proposals.

LORD CAVENTISH'S MURDERERS

DISCOVERED.

LONDON, February 11th.

It has been conclusively proved that the persons lately arrested for conspiracy are the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

PROPOSED DEMONETISATION OF

25,000,000 FLORINS BY THE NETHER-

LANDS GOVERNMENT.

The Netherlands Government propose to demonetise 25,000,000 florins silver coinage, and convert it into ingots for sale.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A KENTUCKIAN's definition of life insurance: "I don't make none o' them bets, stranger, that a man must die before he wins."

The visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended February 11th, were:—European 173, Chinese 9,716; total 9,889.

Home journals state that several conferences have been held during the past few days between the Emperor of Germany and the Minister of War in regard to an increase of the artillery.

HERBERT SPENCER says of Americans, that "wider opportunities for improving the condition of life occasion a fiercer struggle than is seen in older societies, where few have a chance of rising."

An actor recently told a story of his playing in Dublin. The illness of a brother blazoned was playing Romeo caused this actor to be put in his place, and when Juliet so pathetically asked him, "Wherefore art thou Romeo?" the reply came from the gallery, "Cause 'twer one's ill," to the great amusement of the entire house.

HERE is an advertisement from a Spanish newspaper which mingles the sordid and sorrowful very curiously—

"This morning the Saviour summoned from his shop to another happier world—Sleibald Ill-mage, the Jeweller. The undersigned, his widow, will weep about his grave, as will also his two daughters, Hilda and Emma, the former of whom is married and the latter is awaiting an offer. The funeral will take place to-morrow."

"Notice.—The bereavement will not interfere with the business, which will be removed from No. 3, Telles de Teinurers to No. 4, Rue Missionaire in consequence of the greediness of our landlord, who has raised our rent."

THE correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes from Washington on the 7th ult.—"There is no doubt that a rupture has occurred between the Administration and Senator Mahone, growing out of the United States Lodge of Virgins, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Rives. General Grant is pressing the appointment of Colonel Mosby, Consul-General at Hongkong, who is a bitter enemy of Senator Mahone, while the appointment of 'Congressman' Paul is demanded by the latter. One of the principal objects of Grant's visit to Washington at this time is to back Mosby, and falling to come to an agreement with Senator Mahone, both visited the President yesterday to settle the matter. What occurred at the interview is kept very close, but the result may be inferred from the fact that Mahone declared he would never enter the White House again."

IN well-informed circles in Berlin a story is circulating to the effect that the Emperor Wilhelm, on the 22nd of March, which is his eighty-sixth birthday, will abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince.

We are requested by the Agents (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.) to state that the steamship *Yokohama* will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta, to-morrow, at 3 p.m., instead of on the 17th, as previously advertised.

MR. O'BRIEN's address to the electors of Mallow is noteworthy as being, in all probability, the shortest on record. It runs as follows:—"To the people of Mallow:—Old Friends,—Our chance has come. From the steps of the judicial bench Mr. Johnson bestows upon you one candidate; from the threshold of a prison I offer you another. From Green Street I appeal to Mallow.—Your faithful servant, Wm. O'Brien, Dublin, Dec. 28."

THE Guards' Club has had an interesting financial experience. A well-dressed young man, with a sufficient swagger, walked into the Club, hung up his hat, put his stick in the rack, scanned the play-bills, and sauntered into the coffee-room, where he sat down and ordered luncheon. While this was being got ready, however, the waiter, who did not recognise his face, consulted with another waiter, and then came to him saying, "Beg pardon, sir, are you a member of the Club, sir?" "Oh, yes," replied the young man. "I am Mr. D—, and have just joined the Coldstream." The doubt being thus allayed, the luncheon was served, after which Mr. D— asked for a blank cheque and drew a cheque to Guards' Club or bearer for 10s., out of which he paid for his luncheon. This was on a Saturday, and on the Sunday he again appeared, dined at the Club, drew and got cashed another cheque for another 10s., and went away—apparently for ever. The most earnest and affectionate inquiries have since been made about him by the Club, but have only resulted in surrounding him with that mystery which so often hangs over great men in their youth. Meantime, by some strange mischance, both the cheques have been contemptuously returned (unpaid) by the banker on whom they were drawn.

Two "limbs of the law," to wit, Barros Singh, Sikh police constable, and Joseph Haughton, assistant turnkey, (Victoria Gao) appeared at the Police Court this morning in the respective roles of complainant and defendant, Singh having taken out a summons against Haughton for assaulting him at the K-shing theatre on the 10th instant, while in the execution of his duty. It appears that Joseph and some friends happened to go to the theatre late, and the seats being all occupied, accepted the manager's polite invitation to bestow their carcasses on seats on the stage. This appearing to Singh to be in direct violation of the orders he had received not to allow any persons except the actors on the stage, the Punjaabee insisted upon Haughton's shifting his pivot, who refused to do so. Some altercation then took place, the Sikh getting pushed off the stage by Joseph, falling on his back all of a heap between the seats, in which interesting position constable Johnson beheld him, the redoubtable turnkey being on the top of the turbaned one. As Johnson, who hastened to the relief of a brother in distress, was pulling the turnkey off the Sikh, Joseph gave Barros a sister in the pectoral region. Singh complained of being badly hurt, and had himself carted in a two-wheeler to the station. The Sikh in his evidence averred that Joseph was drunk, but this was denied by the defendant, and was contradicted by Johnson, who said he appeared to be quite "Q. T." Haughton alleged that Singh caught him by the breast of the coat, and that in trying to remove his hand, the Punjaabee dropped off the stage like a dead weight, and that, irritated at his involuntary descent pitwards, the Sikh tried to strike him and fell down a second time in the attempt. An unemployed watchman with the euphonious cognomen of Innocencio do Rozario, corroborated the defendant's statement substantially. Mr. Wodehouse remanded the case till to-morrow at ten.

MANY people imagine that that interesting case at Sierra Leone, where two girls were stripped, flogged, peppered, and broiled in the sun, occurred lately. It occurred in 1877, but the labourers in the Lord's vineyard forgot to mention it in their annual report at the time. The two zealous missionaries who did it were so busy in establishing the mild way of the Prince of Peace, that such a trifling slipper of their memory. The facts antecedent to the Christian discipline of stripping, flogging, peppering, and broiling are these:—Two native girls of tender age had the inestimable privilege of being allowed to serve in the households of the two missionaries. They were, of course, constrained to cultivate the soil, carry burdens, and do everything necessary to relieve the holy men and their wives from the unpleasant incumbrance of physical fatigue. Because, dear reader, the climate is rather enervating "where Africa's sunny fountains roll down their golden sand," but the children of sin are used to the heat. In spite of these opportunities of achieving godliness, the inherent wickedness and depravity of the heathen nature cropped up, and notwithstanding they were daily smitten, the girls remained human, and imperfect. One day, after a prolonged Christiana smiling, they ungratefully left their benefactors. "This was too much!" and the devout man of God, roused by a sense of duty and spurred on by a love of souls, felt it necessary to inflict, for their eternal welfare, some Christian discipline on the backsliders. We need not repeat what has been already described: the discipline was merely stripping, flogging, peppering, and broiling. It was only done for the good of the contumacious girls, who had been so unutterably sinful as to leave the "service of the Master," or the Master's men, which is just the same. One of them was so hardened in wickedness that she died—she probably went to hell. The two holy missionaries pursued their devoted labours for four years, and then some unconverted persons—wicked heathens, most likely—fell upon them, and so the good work of the Lord's vineyard and his labourers, who are usually equipped with little hammers and little bags of stones,

THE reported discovery of extensive petroleum deposits in Brazil, Venezuela, Russia, Roumania, Hungary and elsewhere outside of Pennsylvania and the Canadian Dominion, has, it appears, excited some attention of late. The latest news in this line is that petroleum abounds in paying quantities at Siguenza, Spain, about one hundred miles north-east of Madrid, on the line of railway leading to the latter city. It is stated that wells in that locality have been worked for about two years by the proprietor, and that they are capable of being greatly extended. To this end articles of association of a new mining company have been filed at Madrid. The analyses of the oil are good. Furnaces, retorts, and other necessary appliances have been already put down. The Manchester *Guardian* says of the project: "Judging from the quantities of oil which are yearly imported into Spain from Pennsylvania, and the high price ruling, the success of the company is considered more than probable. It will be interesting to note its progress."

A BEACHCOMBER named Thomas Ryan was up this morning before Mr. Wodehouse charged with assaulting acting police sergeant James Forbes in the execution of his duty. About 4.30 yesterday evening, sergeant Forbes saw the defendant and a colored man quarrelling in Queen's Road Central, Ryan presently peeling off his coat and striking the colored man (a watchman), whom he challenged to "come on." Forbes, in the execution of his duty as a peace-preserver, interfered to stop the row, when the pugnacious Thomas, who was dying for a "shindy," turned round and let the sergeant have one on the breast. Forbes grappled with his assailant, both falling to the ground, Ryan top-side. Seizing the advantage thus offered him, the beachcomber quickly regained his "pins," and proceeded to operate with his pedal extremities on the forehead of the prostrate sergeant, who, however, tenaciously stuck to his quarry until two constables came up, when the rowdy was dragged off to the station. He was very violent the whole way, though quite sober, according to the sergeant's evidence. Ryan, who said he was drunk, was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour, and went to gaol to expiate his offence.

ACCORDING to the author of "La Russie Souteraine," Prince Krapotkin, who has recently been sentenced to five years' imprisonment as the leader of the anarchists at Lyons, belongs to a family which can trace an unbroken male descent from the Royal House of Rurik. His aristocratic birth procured him admission to the School of the Pages, in which are trained only the sons of the most noble Russian families. Krapotkin's school days terminated in 1861, but instead of entering the army or the diplomatic service, where he would have been sure of rapid promotion, he made a journey through Siberia to study geology. His residence in Siberia lasted for many years, and he brought back to St. Petersburg matter of solid scientific value. On his return Krapotkin was installed in the scientific and official society of the capital, he was appointed Chamberlain to the Empress and loaded with decorations. It was during this period of comparative rest that he wrote the books which embody the results of his research. He was allowed to complete his work on the icebergs of Finland, through the intercession of the Geographical Society, after he had been immured in the fortress of Peter and Paul. His seclusion in this prison was brought about by the discovery that one Borodin, who had during the winter of 1872 been expounding to the workmen of St. Petersburg the evangel of the International, was one and the same as Prince Krapotkin. This discovery threw the court into consternation, and produced in the mind of the late emperor a feeling of aversion to the entire kith and kin of the culprit. For three years the prince underwent close imprisonment. At length his health utterly broke down, and, as a great indulgence, he was admitted into the Nicholas Hospital. Here his fellow-conspirators soon managed to communicate with him, and with their help he escaped from the lax guardianship of the hospital in July 1876, and left Russia at once. From this date his connection with the Nihilist movement practically ceased. He took up his abode at Geneva, where his political and scientific tastes brought him into close communion with the kindred spirit of Eliade Reclus. His residence at Geneva, which was brought to an abrupt termination by the Swiss authorities some months since, has been marked by ceaseless Socialistic agitation. It was a mistake, we are told, to suppose that Krapotkin has had much to do with the organization of the Nihilist activity which culminated in the assassination of Alexander II. The long fight between the Russian Government and the anarchists has been conducted by men resident in the country. Geneva, we are to understand, is too far from Russia for the Nihilist eddies to have been able to take an active part in plots and counterplots. But Krapotkin has identified himself with all the other anarchical Socialists of Europe, whether in Germany, Austria, or elsewhere. Personally he belongs to the extreme anarchical party, who believe the only remedy for the world's woes lies in the immediate suppression of all empires, kings, &c., also, of the right to any kind of private property, of the marriage tie, and of all religious owning a God. The Prince is a good speaker—impassioned in delivery, but singularly clear in exposition and gifted with the faculty of communicating his own enthusiasm to his auditors. A friend and admirer of Prince Krapotkin says of him:—"He lacks the readiness of resource which is indispensable to a practical conspirator. He is too unending in his devotion to theories, and will hear of no departure from the ultra-anarchist programme. Whether he could ever lead and organize a party working solely through secret conspiracy is doubtful. The great art of modern conspiracy is like the art of guerrilla warfare. Conspirators are few, and a leader must find rooms for their entire company; the field of action is narrow, and every column of advance must be utilized. He is expected for the open field and not for guerrilla skirmishes. Under favorable conditions he might found a new social system."

A HUSBAND in Massachusetts whipped his wife, who employed a lawyer to prosecute him. Then he took proceedings against her on the ground of common drunkenness, and she engaged the same counsel to defend her. The lawyer sued the husband for the value of his services, relying on the rule of law that a husband is liable for "necessaries" supplied to his wife. The Supreme Court accepted this view, and ordered the charge for prosecuting the husband to be allowed.

RECENTLY there have been compiled from official and late sources statistics of population for some of the principal cities of Europe, from which it appears that there are ninety-two towns in Europe to which the term city can properly be applied that have a total population of more than 100,000; but there are only four cities that possess more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. These four are London, with 3,832,440; Paris, with 2,225,910; Berlin, with 1,222,500, and Vienna, with 1,103,110. Of the other capitals St. Petersburg possesses 876,570; Constantinople, 600,000; Madrid, 567,280; Buda-Pesth, 360,580; Warsaw, 339,340; Amsterdam, 317,010; Rome, 300,470; Lisbon, 246,340; Palermo, 244,990; Copenhagen, 234,850; Munich, 230,620; Bucharest, 221,800; Dresden, 220,800; Stockholm, 168,770; Brussels, 161,820; Venice, 132,830; Stuttgart, 117,300. In addition to these, Moscow contains 611,970; Naples, 499,110; Hamburg, 410,120; Lyons, 372,800; Marseilles, 357,530; Milan, 321,840; Florence, 169,000; Antwerp, 150,650; Cologne, 144,770; Frankfurt, 136,820, and Rouen, 104,010.

LEOPOLD Stapleux, in a sketch just published, tells a curious story of a visit he once made to Julien. The maestro had invited Stapleux to dine with him alone. It was before any one had suspected Julien of madness, and Stapleux went unsuspecting. When the dinner was over Julien suddenly turned up the bottom of his trousers leg, showed his guest a swollen vein on his ankle, and asked if he knew what it meant. On receiving a negative answer from the astonished Stapleux, he said it was the secret mark of the Vatican, and meant that he should soon be made Pope. Then he drew a pistol and declared his intention to shoot Stapleux dead, lest he should betray his secret. Being convinced that he was in the power of a maniac, Stapleux summoned up all his wits, and begged for a few moments in which to prepare for death. This being granted he sprang to the piano and began to play a wild waltz. The music penetrated the brain of the mad maestro, and he began to dance furiously. His intended victim watched his opportunity, slipped out of the room, locked the door behind him, and fled for his life to the Prefect of Police, by whose orders Julien was quickly secured and placed in an asylum.

A HAPPY day will have dawned for the laboring classes, says the *St. James's Gazette*, when it shall be recognized as an indisputable fact that to get from a workman his best work it is necessary to feed him well, clothe him well, lodge him well, and provide him with agreeable entertainment while he is working. Finding this too happy consummation, steps are already being taken in Spain to amuse the workman during his hours of toil; and the plan is said to have been attended by excellent results. "Structural alterations" having been ordered for the Madrid Theatres, as (since the burning of the Ring Theatre at Vienna) at so many playhouses in various parts of Europe, the necessary operations were forthwith undertaken at the Theatre Royal, but they did not proceed rapidly enough to give the manager any hope of being able to open on the day for which the commencement of the season had been fixed. In his difficulty he selected from a number of workmen those who had a taste for music, and engaged a portion of the opera band to play to them as they built, joined, and painted. Cheered by the strains of a fine orchestra, the men labored with such good-will that they completed their work in excellent time. And now according to the *Express*, the question of employing music as an aid to labor is being seriously considered in high places. Religion is treated as a pastime by the Salvation Army; and why not work?

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

The Italian Opera Company will perform Donizetti's grand opera "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening for the benefit of Signor and Signora Petrovich. We trust there will be a large attendance.

This opera is founded on Sir Walter Scott's well-known novel "The Bride of Lammermoor," although the plot and incidents of the tale have not been very rigidly adhered to by the dramatist. The following brief sketch of the argument will enable the reader to follow the *verities* throughout the representation without difficulty.

Henry Ashton is the Lord of Lammermoor, and has a most beloved sister, Lucy. To Raymond, her tutor, Henry confides the intelligence that his sister loves Edgar of Ravenswood, his enemy, and that by marrying only one man can he himself be saved. Lucy and Edgar meet in a park, which is the second scene of the opera, and exchange assurances of eternal love. The last meeting of Edgar and Lucy previous to the separation of the former for France does the first act of the drama its duty on the part of Norman. Henry Ashton's chief retainer, a forged letter deceives Henry. In it it is stated that Edgar loves another. Henry then impresses upon his sister that for marrying against the government's wishes he is day after day losing the favor of Arthur, &c. The comments to do, believing the letter showing Edgar's faithlessness, Lucy's impulses are not long deferred. When Edgar arrives and is looking forward to the consummation of the love which he has sworn to maintain, he is met by the bridegroom's father, who has just returned from France, and is given and returns her own pledge of devotion to him.

Horror commands the drama. Henry Ashton, who has been deceived, is now the victim of a cruel and terrible fate. Raymond announces that Lucy has been the victim of a cruel and terrible fate. Lucy herself is overwhelmed with grief, and is now the victim of a cruel and terrible fate. The drama ends with a scene of great pathos, in which Lucy is seen in a state of great distress, and is now the victim of a cruel and terrible fate.

